

The World

AND NORTH YORK GENERAL INTELLIGENCER AND ADVERTISER.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. XI. NO. 2, NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862. WHOLE NO. 482.

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c, 25, Beaver, Canada
West.
Sharon Jan. 23, 1856. 11-31
T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone
Masons, Dealers in Lime, &c. &c.
Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 11-14
A. Boulton,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Con-
veyancer, &c. &c. Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1859. 11-36
R. Moore,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, At-
torney, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in the
New Court House, next to the County Council
Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 3, 1859. 11-32
John R. Jones,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chan-
cery, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office in
Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Ad-
elaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 11-23
North Richardson,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. &c.
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, Of-
fice—St. James Street, Toronto.
Newmarket, 1855. 11-1
William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c. &c. Office No. 2 Toronto, second
door north of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1859. 11-36
James W. Severs,
ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
Conveyancer, &c. &c. Toronto, C. W. Of-
fice—A. Deland's, opposite Court House.
August 2nd, 1860. 11-35
T. H. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary
Public, &c. &c. Office—Fitch's Buildings, No.
26, North Side of Adelaide Street, East of
Yonge Street.
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1860. 11-35
Dr. Pyne,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, re-
siding at the public house, he has been
removed to his new premises on Gurnham St.,
opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may
be consulted at all hours except when absent
on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1858. 11-15
Dr. Hackett,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucher, &c. &c.
residence—Prospect Street, (Garbitt Hill)
Newmarket.
1861-26
Dr. R. E. Seymour,
HOMOEOPATHIC Physician, Office and
residence, on Church St., directly west of
the English Church.
Newmarket, Feb. 13, 1862. 11-11
Dr. Hillary,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucher, &c. &c.
residence—First House North of Mr.
Doan's, Aurora.
Aurora, Oct. 11, 1860. 11-35
Professional Notice.
DR. HUNTER begs leave to announce to
the inhabitants of Newmarket, and sur-
rounding country, that he has removed the
practice of his profession to all his branches
Office at his residence, Timothy Street. Con-
sultation hours from 9 to 11 o'clock A.M.
Newmarket, May 17, 1860. 11-16
THE CANADA
Life Assurance Company!
Incorporated by Special Act of
Parliament.
ESTABLISHED IN 1847: Capital—One
Million Dollars.
Agent for Newmarket.
W. H. A. HARTON,
Newmarket, Oct. 24, 1861. 11-37
R. Ramsey, M.D., M. Edinburg,
GRADUATE (with honors) of the Univer-
sity of Queen's College, Kingston, C. W.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
RESIDENCE—BROWNVILLE, Wm.
May 22nd, '61. 11-15
International
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON,
CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1860. 11-41
John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in
the County of Queen's Bench for the County
of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c. &c.
Sharon, C. W.
June 3, 1858. 11-16
John B. Stokes,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main
Street Newmarket. All kinds of
Watches and Clocks repaired in
order and warranted.
Newmarket, Sep. 3, 1860. 11-32
Bible Depository.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at So-
lomon's price, upon application to So-
lomon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Rail-
road Hotel.
Newmarket, Mar. 26, 1860. 11-10
George B. Rutledge,
WAGON, Carriage and
Harness Maker, Main
Street Newmarket. All kinds of
Wagons and Carriages repaired in
order and warranted.
Newmarket, Feb. 6, 1861. 11-31
Dr. Bentley,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher,
residing at the public house, he has been
removed to his new premises on Gurnham St.,
opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may
be consulted at all hours except when absent
on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1858. 11-15
W. LEADBETTER,
TAILOR,
Main Street, Newmarket.
August 29, 1861. 11-29
Wrapping Paper!
JUST RECEIVED, a good supply—from
J. M. & Co. Boston.
NEW ERA OFFICE.
March 1, 1861. 11-3

Business Directory.
Dr. McCallum,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher—
Residence, Mount Albert, Township of
East Quillibury.
August 1st, 1861. 11-32
C. Mortimer,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher.
A. Fresh supply of Drugs, Chemi-
cal Medicines, &c. &c.
Aurora, March 16, '60. 11-5
RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.
Mrs. J. FORSYTH, PROPRIETRESS.
Omnibus to and from Cars, Free.
Newmarket, March 27, 1861. 11-7
COMMERCIAL HOTEL
(LATE MAY'S OLD STAND.)
BY HENRY CROXON.
HOLLAND LANSING.
THESE premises have lately been thor-
oughly renovated and re-fitted for the accom-
modation of guests.
N. E.—Good Stabling and a careful hostler
always in attendance.
Holland Lansing, March 16, 1860. 11-3
H. Noble, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher,
Sharon, C. W.
Feb. 23, '60. 11-2
T. H. Ince,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c. &c.
Office—York Chambers, opposite the
Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
Feb. 20, '61. 11-2
WELLINGTON HOTEL,
AURORA.
GEO. L. GRAHAM—PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is beautifully situated near the
Aurora Station, and has recently been re-
fitted for the accommodation of guests.
A careful Hostler always in Attendance!
Aurora, April 9, 1861. 11-3
Mr. McMurray's
Law, Chancery and Conveyancing Office,
STABLE PUBLIC, COMMUNICATED, &c.
OFFICE—Opposite the Post Office, Main
Street, Newmarket, C. W.
Agent for the Edinburgh Life Assurance
Company.
A large amount of Money on hand for invest-
ment.
Newmarket, Oct. 2, 1861. 11-31
Alfred Willson, Jr.,
COMMISSIONER in Queen's Bench, Con-
veyancer, Land Agent, &c. &c.—Office,
Main Street.
Newmarket, Aug. 29, 1861. 11-32
Geo. Wallace,
BARRISTER, Hairdresser, &c. &c. begs respec-
tfully to inform the public that he has returned
to Newmarket, and opened a Shop in the build-
ing formerly occupied by the New Era Print-
ing Office, corner of Main and Main Streets,
where he is prepared to wait upon all who
may favor him with a call. Razors, Scissors,
Knives, &c. ground and set on the shortest no-
tice. All work warranted. A call respectfully
solicited.
Newmarket, July 17, '61. 11-49
B. B. Joy,
BARRISTER, Hairdresser, &c. &c. Main St. New-
market. Razors, Scissors, Knives, &c.
ground and set on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, Nov. 15, '60. 11-40
WILLIAM LUNT,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Soli-
citor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c.
DUNLOP STREET, BARRIE.
January 16, 1862. 11-40
Benj. Peckham,
COMMISSIONER in the Queen's Bench,
Conveyancer, &c. &c. Agent for the Pro-
vincial Insurance Company. Office on Yonge
Street.
Aurora, May 2, '61. 11-12
B. H. Jarvis,
BARRISTER and Solicitor in Chancery,
Toronto—At. Toronto. Branch Office—
Newmarket. He has removed his office from
Main St. to Ontario St. Newmarket, where
the business will be conducted as usual, by
Mr. J. L. Campion.
Newmarket, April 4, '61. 11-61
Matthews & Maclean,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND COGNAC AGENTS,
FRONT STREET, TORONTO.
ADVANCES made on FLOUR,
GRAIN, HOGS, BUTTER, or other
produce, consigned to us, or to
David E. McLean & Co., Montreal.
Dec. 14, 1860. 11-45
Royal Insurance Company!
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE—LIVERPOOL & L.
Manager Toronto Branch—F. H. Howard, Esq.
Inspector—ALEXANDER DAVISON.
EVERY description of Fire and Life Insur-
ance business transacted on the most ad-
vantageous terms. Losses promptly ad-
justed at Toronto without reference to the Par-
ent Office.
"The Royal" has ever distinguished itself
by its promptness in the settlement of claims.
ALFRED WILLSON, JR.,
Civil Engineer, &c. Newmarket.
October 2, 1861. 11-41

Business Directory.
Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he has pre-
pared to cast Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Mach-
ine Castings, and other articles usually required
in his line of business. A number of Sugar
Kettles, Stoves and Pumps on hand for sale.
Newmarket, Feb. 10, '60. 11-1
Dentistry!
DR. S. N. PECK.
RESPECTFULLY announces
that he will be in
Newmarket—the first three days of each
month.
Residence—the fourth of each month.
Box 112—The 6th and 8th of May, July,
September, November, January.
Dwelling—The 21st and 23rd of the same
months. When he will be most hap-
py to wait upon those who require
his services in any of the
BRANCHES of his PROFESSION.
Or make good any operation previously war-
ranted.
Dr. S. N. P., for the future intends to work
cheaper than any other Dentist in the Pro-
vince.
Teeth inserted on Gold or Silver Plate or Vul-
canized Rubber.
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain,
and particular attention paid to the treatment
of Children's Teeth.
Newmarket, May 5th, '60. 11-12
DENTISTRY!
W. C. ADAMS, D.D.S.,
Surgeon, Dentist, 93 King Street East,
Toronto, C. W.
PARTICULAR attention given to the re-
gulation of Children's Teeth. Consultation
free, and all work warranted.
Dr. A. has turned his attention to the im-
provement of his profession in all its branches,
and can supply the profession with Teeth,
Gold, Vulcanized Apparatus, and Vulcanized
Rubber, and the best of all fillings.
Aluminum Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, or
Vulcanized Rubber, with Continuous Gums,
which are warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Toronto, July 24, '60. 11-25
Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
BY THE USE OF ELECTRICITY.
BY DR. E. C. EDMONDS,
REGULAR DENTIST.
WHO will be at the NORTH AMERICAN
HOTEL—Newmarket, the 1st Tuesday
of each month.
SARON—First Wednesday in each month.
HAWKESVILLE—2nd and 3rd of each month.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcan-
ized Rubber.
All operations in his profession, performed in
the most approved manner, and warranted.
Residence—Aurora, C. W.
E. C. EDMONDS.
Aurora, Nov. 4, '59. 11-34
V. W. TAYLOR,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Member of the Royal College of V. S.
[Returning thanks for the liberal accom-
modation heretofore received, begs to intimate
that he is now prepared to treat all
DISEASES OF ANIMALS
At his own stable on the shortest notice, and
with confidence warrant a cure in all cases
within the reach of medical skill and treatment.
Residence—Near the Eagle Hotel.
ST. N. R.—No charge for Stabling.
Newmarket, July 3, 1861. 11-21
SIMPSON and DUNSPAUGH,
No. 35, King St. East, Toronto.
[IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils, Dry-Salts,
Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirit Turpen-
tine, Patent Dryer, Zinc Paints, Arnie's Ma-
terials, Essences, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods
Furniture, &c. &c.
October 25, 1861. 11-37
ADAM WILSON,
BARRISTER, &c.,
King-Street West
TORONTO.
Toronto, Oct. 31, 1861. 11-34
E. D. Rogers,
JOINER & CARPENTER,
[Returning thanks for the liberal patronage
I conferred since commencing business in
this place, would respectfully intimate that he
is prepared to construct for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions—and furnish materials or
otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps
constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash
and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and
substantial manner, and at the lowest prices.
Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. 11-34
REMOVED!
THE undersigned begs to announce to the
inhabitants of Newmarket, and sur-
rounding country, that he has removed from
the old stand formerly occupied by Mr.
Chas. Wright, known as the
BLACK HORSE INN,
Where will be found a choice assortment of
Wines, Liquors, &c., constantly on hand,
Also, good Stables, and an attentive horse-
man in attendance.
G. BELL.
Newmarket, Nov. 28, 1861. 11-42
HALL and WILLSON,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
AND
LAND SURVEYORS.
NEWMARKET, C. W.
Newmarket, July 2, 1861. 11-47
Albion Hotel,
EAST MARKET SQUARE,
TORONTO.
J. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.
Toronto, December 19, 1860. 11-44
Wm. Mosley,
CONVEYANCER and Land Agent, Com-
missioner in the Queen's Bench, Offices on
Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May 1855. 11-17

Poetry.
"Shall We Know Each Other There?"
When we hear the music ringing
Through the bright celestial dome,
When sweet angel voices singing,
Gladly bid us welcome home.
To the land of ancient story,
Where the spirit knows no care,
In that land of light and glory,
Shall we know each other there?
When the holy angels meet us,
As we go to join their band,
Shall we know the friends who greet us,
In the glorious spirit land?
Shall we see the dear eyes shining
On the loved ones of olden days?
Shall we feel their dear arms twining
Fondly round us as before?
Yes, my earth-born soul rejoices,
And my weary heart grows light,
For the thrilling angel voices—
And the angel faces bright.
That shall welcome us in heaven,
Are the loved ones of olden days.
And to them 'tis kindly given
To show their mortal friends to know.
Oh, ye weary ones and lost ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way,
To shall join the loved and lost ones
In the land of perfect day.
Hark ye, angels, by angel fingers,
Lead us to the land of light,
Ever show their sweet faces smiling,
We shall know each other there.
Literature.
Written for the Newmarket Era
THE CHRISTMAS STORY;
OR, THE
SECRET SERVICE.
BY J. T. STOKES.
CHAPTER II.
As there seemed every prospect of a
rapid voyage, after our land brush, (related
in the last chapter,) a feeling of care-
less gaiety pervaded the whole on board;
each cracked his own joke, even the cap-
tain, who is generally the most despised
of the crew, in the whole ship's company, came
in for his share of the general good hu-
mor. Breakfast was served up—a double
allowance of grog served out—and a kind
of the crew was gathered around the head
of the bowsprit, listening to a tough yarn
from one of their messmates, and all
seemed to have their minds made up for
an easy time of it.
"As human nature is always subject to
the influence of surrounding circumstan-
ces, instructions were given to 'keep the
vessel as close to the wind as possible, and
to carry as much sail as she would stand;
when, after desiring to be called if any
change took place, Will and I descended
to the cabin, to take our ease for a time,
where some refreshments in the shape of
a healthy-looking breakfast was ready for
us, and of which we stood much in need.
"We had been sitting there for about
an hour, chatting on things in general,
when Saunders looked in at the cabin
door, and reported a sail in sight.
"Where is she?" was the natural
enquiry.
"Right in the eye of the wind, sir."
"Can you make out what she is?"
"She looks like a large schooner; but
there's not enough of her up yet to make
out much about her. I heard that the
Snapper Privateer was in the channel
again; if it's her, she's not of much con-
sequence, so long as the Sally keeps all
her spurs on end."
"Which way is she steering?"
"About S.W., as near as I can judge."
"She'll cross our course, Saunders, if
that's the case, before we make the op-
posite coast. I'll be up directly, and take
a look at her."
"Saunders went on deck, and we sat
there about a quarter of an hour longer,
where we were comfortable, and loath to
leave it, when Saunders again looked into
the cabin, and reported that the stranger
had altered her course, and was steering
S.W. by W., and had set her gaff topsails.
"This looks equally, Tom; she has
seen us, and means to cut us off, let her
be what she will."
"We were soon on deck, and had no
difficulty in making the stranger out to
be a large schooner, under a press of sail,
edging across our course. She was rising
above the horizon fast, and if we con-
tinued the course we were now on, she
would be down on us by about eight bells
at noon."
"I asked Saunders, who was standing
near me, if he could make her out."
"It's not the Argus, it's the sister
vessel the Ardour; and I would just as
soon see the old boy himself in that spot
as either of them just now."
"We must put the cutter on the same
course, Saunders," said Will. "Shake
that reef off the mainmast, and let us try
our rate of sailing with her."
"The course of the cutter was altered
to correspond with that of the schooner;
the log was hove, and twelve knots reeled
off; the bearing of the vessel taken, when
the men quietly settled into the most con-
venient attitudes, anxiously awaiting the
issue of the anxiety.
"The anxiety, however, was not of a
gloomy character; it was not the anxie-
ty of fear, but of excitement. They were
obsessed, and they were enough. It was
necessity for them to go away, and that
was more. First, they had nothing to
do with it; no, not my boys! there was
no anxiety arising from fear there, ex-
cepting in the heads of four Frenchmen
who formed part of the crew, and who
were kept there to do the seagoing part
of the vessel's occupation when they
were in a French port, and when, when
they were chased, entertained dreary
thoughts of English prisons. The rest
of the crew were English seamen, and
most of their heads are too thick to let
fear in. Fear! not even of being
overhauled; they had been chased a hun-

dred times, and always had the best of
the matter. Their vessel was a good sea
boat, and commanded by one of England's
best seamen; and, if anything, will banish
from a seaman's breast, and give him con-
fidence in his floating home, in him-
self, and in all about him, it is when he
finds himself on board of such a vessel.
"Will and Saunders had been watch-
ing the stranger pretty closely from the
time we had altered her course and com-
menced our trial of speed. At last, Saun-
ders, who had been to the binnacle to
take the bearings again, for about the
twentieth time, remarked that he thought
the schooner must have the wind from
the east than we had, for she was
laying the same course, and seemed to be
going more at large than we were, and
that she certainly had fore-reached on
us considerably.
"I think, replied Will, 'that she has
more of it well; and, now, that she
finds she has fore-reached on us, she will
go down on us again; and, if she
should bring the breeze down on us, we
shall be in an awkward box, for where
we go three miles she will go four."
"If we can only keep him at anything
like a distance 'till night; and if, by any
stroke of good fortune, the night should
be a blackish one, I think we can dodge
a little to our own advantage."
"Yes, but it wants eight good hours
to dusk, and if she is able to do anything,
she will do it in that time. If I am not
mistaken," said Will, raising the glass to
look at her, "she has altered her course
again—sure enough she has," said he, af-
ter a long look, "and she is coming down
on us like a race-horse; I can see down
to her bottom."
"Then she must have a devil of a
breeze up there, to what we have here;
for I never yet saw the vessel about that
could outdo the Sally Sally at that rate
before. I think it would be as well to
put her with the wind well on her quar-
ter, sir, we shall have to run for it this
time."
"In that case, Saunders, we should
be running for the Bay of Biscay; and I
have no notion of having to beat up again;
but we will put her off a couple of points,
and, if we can hold our own long enough,
run into Ushant; and, as then take ad-
vantage of the darkness, and work up
along the opposite coast. Besides, it looks
to me as if the schooner is trying to drive
us down, so as to make sure of catching
us."
"I am not sure if she does overhaul
us, she will be able to take possession of
us; for, if I am not mistaken, the wind
is hauling round to the northward, and
collecting all its force as it goes for a big
blow from the west; and it appears to
me we shall get it by the time the sun
goes down."
"And she will scarcely have us by
that time, so strike eight bells, and let
the men get their dinners, and see that they
get a double allowance of grog, for they
will need it by the looks of things."
"We continued on, still holding the
course we had been going, until about six
bells in the second watch, and, by this
time, had the French coast well on the
port beam, with the Island of Ushant on
our bow. The wind had veered round to
the north. The schooner, as she had
evidently had more wind than we had,
was now nearly abreast of us, farther in shore
of the main land, and carrying all the
sail she could clap on, endeavoring to cut
us off from entering the harbor of Ushant,
which she plainly saw was our in-
tention to do, if possible; if we succeeded in
which, she knew we were safe, as far as
her opposition was concerned. A mile
was of immense importance then to both
of us.
"Our endeavors were to accomplish this
feat; but it was tough and go for it, and
the least accident would prevent us from
doing it. In case we succeeded we in-
tended to lay there until the darkness re-
sided as, by taking advantage of the shift
of wind, to crawl up along the French
coast to our destination. It certainly
seemed a disheartening affair for us to be
driven off our course by a vessel of our
own nation, in whose service we were en-
gaged, and was serving as zealously, if
not as openly, as they were. I could
scarcely realize that earnest desire to es-
cape from our countrymen, that seemed
to animate the commander of the Sally at
that time, and could only bring myself to
a reconciliation with it, by reflecting on
the great necessity of secrecy in the case,
and of the importance of keeping up a
feeling of enmity towards us, on the part
of the English people, so as to give a col-
or of truth to our pretenses, that we were
spies of the French, thereby enabling us
the more securely, to serve our own coun-
try, as it would give us greater freedom in
the French ports.
The schooner had now got to within
about a mile of us, and commenced bring-
ing her shot pretty close around us, but
none of them struck their mark; we
therefore stood on, ran up French colors,
and had the unspeakable satisfaction of
seeing the schooner, after, as we thought,
she had trusted herself near enough to so
openly firing, haul close to the wind and
bear away.
"As she rounded too she was not more
than half-a-mile from us, we could dis-
tinctly make out the words 'Argus,'
painted in large white letters on her bow.
"There she goes; we are safe at last,"
said Will. The Frenchman cheered.
"We hope you'll not cross our bows
again," said Saunders, as he scraped his
foot on the deck, and made his best bow.
"Several of the crew declared that she
was just such a vessel as they should like
to serve in; while I declared that run-
ning away from one's own countrymen
was not the thing after all.
"We ran into the small fishing port of
Ushant, and hove to, and sent a boat
ashore to procure some fish, which served
as an excuse for us to lay there all dark.
As soon as darkness had well set in, we

again made sail, and congratulated our-
selves on having escaped the schooner
after so long a run. As the wind was
blowing from the northward, we were con-
sequently on a lee shore; it was therefore
necessary for us to secure as much sea-
room as possible, especially as there seemed
to be every probability of our having
a nasty night of it, in which case, such a
position would not be very desirable.
"Appearances in the west had for some
time been of a decidedly ominous char-
acter, such, indeed, that I now felt quite
as much anxiety that the vessel should be
secured against the weather, as Will had
felt to escape the schooner, and such that
prudence counselled that we should have
secured ourselves in port while we were
there; but the imperative nature of Will's
instructions compelled him to make full
use of every moment of time.
"The wind was now blowing fully,
and seemed as if inclined to die away en-
tirely, while the atmosphere assumed a
silence which foreboded no good. A
cloud had been gathering along the western
sky for some hours, which now pre-
sented an ominous murky appearance.
"It would be as well to reduce sail a
little, sir, I think," remarked Saunders to
Will, or, if that storm comes down on us
as we are now, we shall stand a chance of
turning the turtle, which won't be pleas-
ant."
"I do not think it will be down on us
yet, Saunders," was the reply. "I am de-
termined to make up for lost time. I am
going below, but carry all the sail she
will bear."
"And that won't be much shortly,"
muttered Saunders, as Will descended the
companion-way. "I've no notion of being
so risky as that; there's no fan in being
chased to death almost, and shot at, and
the devil knows what else beside; and,
after escaping all that, in drowning one's-
self with their eyes open."
"Saunders was getting uneasy; and, I
must confess that I was not in the most
comfortable state of feeling. I did not
feel as secure as I generally like to feel,
and, intimidated it to Saunders, who was
looking quite attentively at the western
sky. At that moment it commenced to
rain, and showed beneath it a streak of a
red fiery hue, which increased in size and
in its lurid appearance as the black cloud
rolled on.
"I'll risk taking that gift-top-sail off
her, be the orders that they may," said
he. "Come my lady, down with the top-
sail, and be lively about it; she'll have as
much on her then as she can carry short-
ly, or I'm a land-lubber."
"Will, who went below to mark the
vessel's position on the chart, bearing that
Saunders was reducing sail, came on deck.
He took one steady look, of a few sec-
onds—cast his eyes aloft—looked at the
sky again—hesitated a moment—then told
Saunders to reef the mainmast.
"Ay, sir; by gracious it's time,
too! Lay it here, some of you, and
reef the mainmast!" shouted Saunders;
"put the beam down, and bring her to
the wind, Ned! stand by your throat and
the balliards!—let go!—away in the down
hawl!—there, that'll do close reef it,
and see that you tie your knots fast!—
come, be quick!"
The mainmast was reefed, and the boom
well triced up; after which the job was
taken in, which reduced our sail to a small
surface.
"It's going to be an ugly one, Tom,
though I do not think it will last over a
few hours," said Will; to which I replied
that I thought so too; but that it was my
opinion that it would be as well to reef
the mainmast, and, if the vessel was off
her altogether; and, as I saw the formal
had reefed it in; it would be as well to
reduce it a little.
"A vivid flash of forked lightning, ac-
companied by a tremendous peal of thun-
der, seemed to support my opinion. The
mainmast was taken in, and the boom se-
cured amidships, but high enough to let
the sea go under it, and the Sally Sally,
with only a reefed foremast on her, awaited
the coming of the storm.
"We were ready now too soon; al-
though there was but little wind at present,
a low moaning, singing noise came sweep-
ing through the air, which told us that it
was coming.
"Knock out the scupperns, and every
man make himself fast to something!"—
the loud Harry it's here now, with a ven-
geance!" shouted Saunders, and here it
was.
"It burst on us like a thunderbolt—
while the lightning darted in one contin-
uous stream, from the cloud overhead.
The first force of the wind heeled us over,
until the vessel took in the water over her
lee side, and the rain came down in drench-
ing torrents.
"Put the helm hard up!" roared Will,
to the man at the tiller, which was done;
the vessel gradually payed off and regar-
ded her vessel position, and away she went
before the gale with a speed scarcely
credible.
"We continued reeling on for a good
part of the night; and, fortunately for us,
a precisely the course we were desirous
of steering. So far we were fortunate;
therefore, as we were in a good sea-boat,
we were not much put out at what had
happened. The gale gradually slackened,
and, as we were desirous of not running
too far, some more sail was got on the
cutter, and she was hove to on the star-
board tack.
(To be continued.)

Foreign & Colonial.
Arrival of the Asia.
New York, Feb. 15.
The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, on
the 1st instant, via Queenstown, on the 20th
instant, arrived at this port this morning.
Her dates are four days later than those re-
ceived. She reports the arrival at Liver-
pool of the steamship Kangaroo hence and
Bosnian from Portland.
LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Madrid, Feb. 2.—The Sumpter is still at
Gibraltar.
Don Almondo, the Mexican Minister, has
arrived at Trieste, and has been received
by the Arch-duke Maximilian. The Aus-
rian Gazette mentions the re-appointment
of the Arch-duke Maximilian as Commis-
sioner of the Austrian army, and contradicts
the scheme to place him on the throne of
Mexico.
Paris, Feb. 2.—The Independent Belg-
asserts that the Southern Commission
have informed the English Government
that in return for the recognition of the
Southern Confederacy, they would establish
most absolute free trade for 30 years, aban-
doning the external slave trade, and emana-
tating all the blacks hence after the 1st of
January. The offer however will not deter-
mine Lord Palmerston to abandon the policy
of neutrality.
London, Feb. 2.—The proposition of Mr.
Gregory for the recognition of the South will
be discussed soon after the opening of Par-
liament. An interesting oration, debate
and a rejection of the blockade is expected.
The steamships Kangaroo and Bosnian
arrived here to-day.
Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Breakfast quiet
and steady. Provisions quiet.
London, Feb. 1.—Cotton is at 9 1/2, a
38 for money; Illinois Central shares 43
a 44 discount; Erie 29 a 29 1/2.
Paris, Feb. 1.—The rents are 91/2 So.
Bombay, Jan. 13.—The exportation of
salt-petre from India, excepting British ports,
is prohibited.
A large gold field has been discovered in
Southern Matillita.

tee of the whole upon the report, Mr. E.
Wheeler of Whitechurch, in the chair.
The Finance Committee, in reference to
the commission from the Wardens of
the county of Sussex and the United
Counties of Harrow and Brent, gave in
their opinion that some Parliamentary ad-
vice should be at once obtained to enable
taxes to be collected on non-resident as well
as resident lands, and they prepared a peti-
tion to that effect.
The clause was adopted.
In the next clause the committee re-
commended that the sum of \$150 be ap-
propriated in aid of the Magdalen Asylum
believing that the institution was calcu-
lated to afford great relief and become a
benefit to the community at large—Carried.
The Committee recommended that the
treasurer be directed to divide equally be-
tween the Provincial and Western Insur-
ance Companies the amount at present in-
sured in the "Provincial" as soon as the
present policy expired—namely that the
policy should be insured for \$5,000 each in
the Provincial and Western, and the court
house for \$6,000 each in the office. The
total amount insured was on the 31st \$40,
000 and the court-house \$31,000.
Mr. Tyrrell and this clause was not in-
tended to reflect upon the Provincial Com-
pany, for the committee appreciated the
efforts that had been made to reduce the
premium to a good position. As it was
found, however, that the public buildings
mentioned were insured to an amount lar-
ger than it was desirable to effect with any
one office, they recommended that it be
divided with the "Western," which they
regarded as one of the most substantial
companies in the country.
The clause was adopted.
The next clause referred to the question
of interest on deposits. The committee
had applied to the treasurer for the facts,
and he replied was—Interest on balances
been allowed at the rate of three per cent
on the deposits, and the treasurer contin-
ues getting the books to disbursements
charging the committee for keeping the
account, as well as to raise the rate of in-
terest to four per cent, provided that the
balance should always be in our favor.—
Carried.
The committee reviewed the provisions
of the act 24 Vic., c. 23, entitled an act
to amend the assessment act of Upper
Canada, and arrived at the conclusion that
they indorsed upon the right and neces-
sary to the interests of every munici-
pality in western Canada, and especially to
new and outlying municipalities whose
proportions were based on assessment
and other taxes. The committee saw no
reason why the assessment act of Upper
Canada should have been so altered as to
screen large holders of landed property
in the neighborhood of cities and incorpo-
rated towns and villages at the expense of
the smaller owners of villages and town-
ships and so on as the committee have
single petition to the legislature on the
subject. The Committee viewed with ap-
probation such a sudden and unlooked for
change, and believed that when the act
was fully understood it would create a re-
sistance from every municipality in
western Canada. They therefore recom-
mended a petition to the Legislature to
amend or repeal the same, and that also
be referred to all the municipalities in
Upper Canada sitting for their co-operation.
The clause was adopted.
In reference to the bill submitted to fix
the Treasurer's salary, the committee had
examined all the resolutions and clauses
all referring to the matter since the first
petition, and had concluded that the
committee should be satisfied with the
provisions of the bill, and that the clause
should be adopted.
Mr. Harty moved in amendment that
the salary of the treasurer be fixed at \$1,
000 per annum, and that in lieu of
profits and emoluments coming to him by
virtue of this office and had prepared a bill
accordingly which they submitted.
Mr. Harty moved in amendment that
the salary of the treasurer be fixed at \$1,
800 instead of two thousand as in the
bill.
Mr. Barker said that since the subject
had been before the Council, he had
become convinced that the treasurer's
salary should be \$2,000 per annum. That
was clearly the condition the Council
voted into when Mr. Howard consented to
pay over to the Council certain fees and
contingents to which he was entitled by
an old law of the Council. He (Mr. Bar-
ker) should therefore vote against the
amendment.
Mr. Haanah supported the amendment.
He did not think that the salary of the
treasurer should be fixed at \$1,800, but
at \$2,000 per annum, and that the
Council should have the right of people
to elect a treasurer to do it.
Mr. Harty moved the adoption of the
amendment as an officer who had long served
the Council in a most faithful and efficient
manner. The committee had no doubt ar-
rived at a conclusion after the most mature
consideration, and it was only a matter of
justice that their recommendation should
be adopted.
Mr. Harty spoke in favor of the pro-
posal. The Council should not be in-
fluenced by the salary of the treasurer,
which was \$2,000 and others to be
paid to him. The salary of the treasurer
should be fixed at \$2,000 per annum, and
that the Council should have the right of
people to elect a treasurer to do it.
The Council resolved itself into com-
mittee.

New Advertisements.

Books: Books: M. A. Waters.
Taxes, Wines, Liquor, &c.
Abstract of White Sulphur Springs
County. - J. W. Williams.

Train Ticket to Newmarket.
To commence on Monday, September 2nd.

Morning South.
Express Train, 8:42 a.m.
Mail Train, 6:26 p.m.

Morning North.
Express Train, 9:30 a.m.
Mail Train, 6:00 p.m.

J. L. GRANT, Supt.

Grand Trunk R. R. from Toronto.

Moving East.
Express Train, 8:10 a.m.
Mail Train, 11:15 a.m.
Express Train, 6:30 p.m.

Moving West.
Express Train, 7:30 a.m.
Mail Train, 11:30 a.m.
Express Train, 6:30 p.m.

W. SHANLY, G. T. Manager.

The Newmarket Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Feb. 21st, 1862.

General Summary.

The reports of both King and Whitehead Councils have been kindly forwarded to us by the respective Clerks; and are published in this week.

By proclamation in the Gazette, Parliament is to be convened for the despatch of business on Thursday, the 20th of March next. A short session is predicted by the "knowing ones."

The British Herald says: "In Montreal on Sunday week last, while Divine Service was being held there in the morning, the India-rubber springs were stolen from the passage doors." What, from the passage doors to Montreal?

To Correspondents. - "S. D." Bradford, - unavailably crowded out. "A Daily Laborer" has been received, and if the facts given be correct, such conduct is reprehensible. We shall give the letter place next week - it being received too late for this issue.

Report says that Capt. Armstrong, and all other local candidates in the Conservative interest, are to be displaced by the hero of "£10,000," Mr. Bowza. What a singular coincidence! The nominee of the Reform Convention was the very gentleman that caused the said Mr. J. G. Bowza to resign his seat in the assembly.

At a special meeting of the Council on Monday evening last, Mr. G. B. Huxford was appointed to the office of Inspector; and we now hope the hint made by a correspondent some time ago, with regard to the Council, will be attended to. Farmers frequently complain that the moment they stop their plough, hungry cattle are around to annoy and give them trouble.

During the week we have received a letter from Adam Wilson, Esq., M. P. P., in which he says, in due time the whole facts connected with the difficulties between the City and County, will appear in print. As we said last week, and what Mr. Wilson now writes us, we are sure he was misrepresented. The whole account submitted upon was some £18,000. Of this amount, the Council's Arbitrator, Mr. Tyrrell, admitted that not more than two-thirds, or say \$12,000, should have been awarded against the City; yet they did award £17,000, instead of £12,000. In the face of this admission, Mr. Wilson said, deduct this excess, and as the City Solicitor would agree to have the other £5,000 subtracted from the award, and he would also vote for the bill. Mr. Wilson says he will make a tour of the Riding before the House meets, and explain the whole matter.

MIDLAND DIVISION!

Reform Convention Meeting.

Wm. McMaster, Esq., Nominated.

Pursuant to notice, the above Convention met at Bradford on Tuesday last, in the Temperance Hall. There were twenty-five Delegates present from North York, and twenty-one from South Simcoe.

Mr. E. Jackson, as Secretary to the preliminary committee, took the chair and called upon the Delegates to organize the Convention by appointing a chairman.

On motion Thos. Driffield, Esq., of Bradford was called to the chair, and Mr. E. Jackson, of Newmarket, appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were present on the occasion: - John Ferguson, Nathaniel Pearson, Charles Doan, Andrew Davis, Martin Bogart, George L. Pearson, John Ireland, Edward Bell, J. J. Pearson, John Randall, Seth Ashton, John Siddons, Francis Smith, Benjamin Pearson, James Parnham, Wm. Miller, Wm. Doan, John H. Wilson, John Sells, Wm. Healey, John Fairburn, Archibald Riddle, Henry Treloar, E. Jackson, Alfred Boulton, Shos. Driffield, J. Stevenson, D. Laidlaw, G. Allan, Hugh Todd, Thomas Orchard, James Cross, James Rolston, Charles Wilson, Wm. Chantler, John Austin, James Manning, Samuel Davis, H. H. Dean, George Denwood, Thos. Scott, Stephen Wallace, Benj. West, Levi Rogers, Thomas McCoskey and Robt. McMahon.

The Committee at once proceeded to the nomination of Candidates, when Dr. Bell, of Lloydstown, Wm. McMaster, Esq., of Toronto, and the Hon. George Brown were brought before the meeting. On the latter being nominated, a question arose as to whether he would stand if elected, when the Convention decided to give him an honorable call, and telegraph him immediately to that effect. His reply was telegraphed, as follows: -

Toronto, Feb. 18, 1862.

To Mr. Jackson, Esq.

"Secretary to Reform Convention."

I return sincere and grateful thanks for the Convention; but must decline the honor they have conferred me. For many reasons I have resolved to remain out of Parliament for the present.

"GEO. BROWN."

On the receipt of the above decision, the Convention went to the vote on the other two names before mentioning Dr. Bell and Mr. McMaster. Previous to this, it may be out of place to observe the Convention had decided that in order to elect a candidate, nominees should have a two-third vote. At intervals, three ballots were taken without coming to a conclusion, and with little or no change in the result. After the third vote, however, Dr. Bell very generously and handsomely withdrew, and the choice of Mr. McMaster was then made unanimous.

The Convention at once tendered an unanimous vote of thanks to Dr. Bell for the magnanimous part he had chosen. At a later stage of the Convention the Secretary was instructed to communicate the result to Mr. McMaster.

A vote of thanks was then tendered the chairman for his able and efficient conduct in the chair, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

By next morning mail the Secretary of the Convention conveyed their decision to Mr. McMaster, in which that gentleman has replied, as follows: -

Toronto, Feb. 19, 1862.

E. JACKSON, Esq.

"Secretary to Convention."

"My Dear Sir - In acknowledging the very important and quick response to my communication addressed to me this morning, I beg to assure you that I feel deeply sensible of the courtesy and kindness it indicates. The matter referred to, shall have all the attention and consideration to which it is deservedly entitled; and my final reply shall be communicated to you in a few days."

"Mean time I am, with great respect,

"Very truly yours, &c."

"Wm. McMaster."

The lateness of the hour at which the Convention concluded their labors prevented them from making arrangements with regard to future action in case Mr. McMaster declined. We should be inclined to recommend, however, the calling together of a newly chosen Convention, in case the nomination was not accepted. Meanwhile we will anxiously await Mr. McMaster's final reply; and the result will be communicated to the members of the Convention as well as the constituency at large, without delay.

Open Confession.

In dilating upon the actions of the County Council with regard to the resolutions adopted by that body, for petitioning the Legislature not to assume the debt of certain municipalities, who have borrowed from the Loan Fund and expended the money for private advantage in their respective Corporations, and also asking the Legislature not to grant further aid to the Grand Trunk, - the Examiner works himself into high dudgeon. Hear him: -

"A mendacious, hypocritical, and utterly unworthy attempt to interfere with every body that does not concern him and neglects all that does." To our contemporary we beg to say, "Thou art the man," and we shall endeavor to prove it. After giving the resolutions referred to above, he says: "the assumption by the Province of the debt of certain municipalities was an important one, and fully within the sphere of their duties; and still further we grant they did perfectly right, in strongly protesting against any such assumption." But notwithstanding he uses this language, the editor of the Examiner calls us a "bigoted contemporary," for finding fault with our Review's vote against going into committee on said resolutions, - and adds his convictions that "Newmarket will endorse his acts." Now if the sapient "Liberal Reform Conservative" conductor of the Examiner would cease meddling with what concerns the people of Newmarket generally, and not neglect that which concerns himself, he would soon become less detestable. In this we have simply applied his own rule.

But our "logical" friend argues that while the Council had a right to express an opinion on the "Loan Fund" resolution, they should have refrained from touching the "Grand Trunk." And why? because "the subject belonged to Parliament alone," says Mr. Barker, and the editor copies it approvingly. Now let us analyze this matter a little. If a further advance is made to the Grand Trunk, it must be done by the Legislature - if the prostrate municipalities become relieved of their obligations, it must be done by the Parliament, - and to do either, is to increase the burden of the county - increase indirect taxation, without a corresponding advantage, thus directly affecting the inhabitants of this county. Why, the very argument that to touch the Grand Trunk would be meddling with the party politics of the day, is to admit that the whole thing is a "political machine," built for political purposes, sustained for political advantages, and to force the people for its sustentation, merely carrying out party policy.

Our contemporary attempts next to read the Revere of King a short lecture, because, smooth, he expressed the belief that the rate-payers of King were not desirous that Parliament should increase the burdens of his constituents, by seeking further advances to the Grand Trunk; and finally tells him, he did not mean what he said, or did not fully understand the true import of the language made use of. We hope, however, the Revere will live through it, and will try to do better next time that it, in case he is particularly anxious to receive the commendations of the Brownsville man.

Sabbath S. Union Convention.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1862.

Convention assembled about half-past eight this morning, - the President, Rev. Dr. Richardson, in the chair, who conducted the opening devotional exercises.

The Roll was then called, - after which the minutes of the previous session were read and confirmed.

The President then stated the next question: -

"Ministry and the Church, - their relationship and duties to Sabbath Schools."

Mr. E. Smith, seconded the discussion. He remarked that Ministers were really the Shepherds of the flock, - and as Sabbath Schools were the nurseries of the Church, he considered Pastors sustained the most intimate and tender relationship. It was, therefore, their duty to encourage the teachers, - and by their example and influence sustain these laboring in this work.

Mr. Warner said that with the Methodist denomination, where once but fine rural ministers were employed, it was difficult for them to visit the Sabbath Schools; but by bringing the claims of the institution frequently before their congregations, they could awaken a deeper interest than had heretofore been manifested.

Rev. Mr. Richardson said, he considered that in connection with every Sabbath School there should be a Bible Class. These classes should be conducted by the minister. Good results would necessarily follow. But he feared many people expected entirely too much from their minister. He had his other duties to attend to, - and it would never do to make his pulpit duties secondary to other considerations.

Mr. J. W. Dissett considered the subject was sufficiently general not to apply to any particular class of persons in the church. Did the church, as such, do their duty? Whatever might be the case elsewhere, he was compelled to confess they did not in his locality. Weeks and sometimes months pass by without seeing a visiting member of the church. This was wrong and militated against the interests of the school; and he considered it high time the church knew and felt the weight of the responsibility.

Mr. Jackson coincided with many of the remarks of previous speakers. In his locality, they never made an appeal to the people for funds but what they subscribed; but the office-bearers and teachers wanted more than this. The presence of parents and guardians were seldom seen; and by withholding their countenance, prevented the institution from becoming as popular as it otherwise would. Ministers could do much in their pastoral visits, by urging the claims of the school, and inducing parents to give it countenance.

Rev. Mr. Savage said that while ministers had to confess short-comings, he considered great allowance should be made for them. This was an age of intellectual progress, and the minister had to labor hard to be able to fulfill successfully his public ministerial duties. As a minister, he was bound to make his pulpit duties of first importance. He thought a want of spirituality in the church would account for the lack of interest on the part of members.

Mr. York said that members of the church did not take the interest they should as very evident, as a general thing, but on public occasions, when a little honor was to be received, they were then found efficient enough. As the last speaker remarked, if they had more godliness about them, they might do better. The President announced the time allotted to this question was passed. During the afternoon, the Resolution Committee submitted the following resolution on the question, which we publish here for convenience: -

Resolved - That in the opinion of this Convention, neither Ministers or Church Members take that interest in the Sabbath School work which its importance demands.

Resolved - That whenever practicable, it is the duty of Ministers to organize week-night Bible Classes for the training of teachers - and Church Members to be some teachers where necessary - and of both Ministers and Church Members to offer up earnest and constant prayer for God's blessing upon the great work of teaching the youth of our land the things belonging to their peace. - Carried.

The President then announced the next question on the order of the day: -

"In view of the requirements of Sabbath Schools, do the results of Sabbath School Conventions warrant their continuance?"

Mr. Knight opened the discussion on this question, and was strongly in favor of their continuance. He was glad of the opportunity to meet members of different churches, who, though differing on minor matters, agreed with one another on great evangelical truths, and were striving to promote the best interests of Sabbath Schools. The design of placing this question among those to be discussed at this Convention, was to awaken a deeper and more lively interest among those who regarded such movements of trivial importance. He thought the idea of meeting together and comparing notes once a year, a grand one, and trusted they would continue.

Mr. Boyd said there did not appear that interest last year they had a right to expect; and Mr. Knight had very properly stated the object of placing this question upon the list, by the Committee. - The present gathering, however, and the kind and christian feeling by which the meeting had been characterized, removed all doubts as to the desirability of their continuance.

Mr. E. Smith said when the friends in Toronto received the list of questions for discussion, they really thought this would be the last one; and he feared this account of the importance of the Convention, however just, would be a still greater source of grief, if possible, than the present one. Mr. McCord considered the importance of improvement in Sabbath Schools was the object of Conventions. When those schools were first established, their intention was not so much to impart religious instruction as secular education - in fact, they were really to teach poor children how to read and write. But to what had they now attained? And if the friends of the institution desired it should keep pace with the age, they must go forward with improvements. Hold Conventions - organize for combined effort; and by frequent intercourse assist one another in their labor of love.

Mr. P. P. Pearson said Conventions had been the means of urging him forward, and furnished many new ideas with regard to the management and conduct of Sabbath Schools. He pointed out the many errors that had been committed, and the many things that had been done right. He pointed out the many errors that had been committed, and the many things that had been done right. He pointed out the many errors that had been committed, and the many things that had been done right.

The merits necessary for the instruction of Deaf Children.

Mr. Dissett opened the discussion by a speech of twenty minutes duration, in which he expounded his method - that he considered the requisite qualifications of a teacher, and simply stated "object lessons." He was followed by a number of other gentlemen; but we were unable to give a synopsis of their remarks on account of being engaged upon a committee at the time. The Convention finally passed the following resolution on the subject: -

Resolved - That this Convention considers that no department of the Sabbath School is of greater importance than that which is the infant classes; that the best natural gifts and the most perfect physical and mental qualifications required in these teachers are: - A natural love for children; a quick perception of Scriptural and individual characters; a loving and earnest manner; a belief in the duty to labor for the conversion of the heathen; and most of all, a heart warmly attached to him who has said: - "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Frequent and animated singing, familiar instruction from the Bible, aided by the use of the signs, and other aids, to make deep and valuable impressions upon the infant mind, and to lay the foundations for active usefulness in the Sabbath School and in the Church of Christ.

Afternoon Session.

Half-past one p.m.

The President called upon Mr. Ed. Jackson, who read the report of the Business Committee, which, from its importance, we publish in full: -

Resolved - That the President and Members of the Sabbath School Convention of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

Your Statistical Committee beg to present their Report that 31 Sabbath Schools have forwarded Statistical Reports, - and that the following is the result: -

In 31 Sabbath Schools represented, there are 4,023 scholars. Average attendance, 2,044. - about 66 per cent. of the total. There are 7,015 scholars of age, and 475 scholars over 16 years of age, and 330 under 16. 136 scholars would not have had the benefit of a religious education but for the Sabbath School.

There are 453 Teachers, - showing an average of 35 scholars to each. 250 schools hold regular Teachers' Meetings, and 8 hold none at all. 314 of the Teachers were formerly scholars in the Sabbath School - or about 66 per cent.

The returns show that 188 of the Teachers are connected after becoming connected with the Sabbath School. 26 Schools report themselves in a prosperous state, and 5 not very prosperous. 18 Schools are not suffering from any cause, and 13 suffer in different ways. 30 Schools keep open the whole year, and 1 is closed during 4 weeks of the year. 5 Schools show a total of 45 conversions during the year, and 3 Schools report several; but do not give the numbers. 23 Schools do not answer the question.

In 17 Schools \$454.22 has been collected on behalf of Missions. In 10 Schools there are 127 of the scholars members of the Church - 2 schools report several, but give no figures.

There are 9098 volumes in the libraries of 29 Schools. 21 Schools report the people in their neighborhood alive to the interest of the Sabbath School - 10 report the people apathetic.

24 Schools take Sabbath School papers and 5 do not.

Your Committee are of opinion that the above statistical report shows an increase not only in the number of scholars, but in the interest taken in Sabbath Schools by the public, over last year, and confidently hope that the work of progress will be continued and blessed of God.

Your Committee, however, cannot close their report without saying that, owing to a large number of the Schools not answering all the questions in the printed circular, they have been unable to present a complete report of the work of progress connected with the Sabbath Schools represented.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN KERR.

J. W. G. WALKER.

The President stated the next question for discussion: -

"Adult Classes and their Management."

Mr. Edwards opened the question by remarking he considered adult classes essential to the working of a good Sabbath School; and believed if we could secure the attendance of parents, better attendance would be witnessed in the smaller classes, while the superintendent, at the same time, would never be at a loss for teachers. To manage adult classes successfully, he considered it necessary to have highly qualified teachers; they should be persons of advanced age, rather than otherwise, and not given to levity. There were always cavillers ready to speculate upon how many lions there were in Daniel's den, rather than to interest themselves about the important truths enunciated. The class of teachers he referred to, would tend to discourage anything of that kind.

Mr. Lawrence remarked - teachers of adult classes should be deeply imbued with God's grace - holy, exemplary men, and capable of comparing Scripture with Scripture, to illustrate and enforce the lessons of the day - with sufficient natural ability to interest the class.

Mr. McCord endorsed the foregoing remarks, and added, he was satisfied much harm had been done by placing unequalled teachers over adult classes. A man might be upright and conscientious - understand the doctrine of salvation by faith; but totally unqualified to illustrate and bring forth the hidden beauties of Scripture, or prove its perfect harmony. Here was a field for the minister to operate through the Bible classes.

After some remarks by Mr. McPhail, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Kerr, the Resolution Committee presented the following: -

Resolved - That Adult Classes be organized in every Sabbath School, and that the respective Committees be authorized to make all necessary arrangements for said Conventions, viz: - Messrs. E. Jackson, R. H. Smith, P. P. Pearson, A. Alexander, J. W. Dissett, R. J. Edwards, E. Smith, J. Lawder, C. Clark, Mr. Kerr and Mr. Fraser, with power to add to their number.

On motion the above report was received and adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to the discussion of the last proposition: -

The merits necessary for the instruction of Deaf Children.

Mr. Dissett opened the discussion by a speech of twenty minutes duration, in which he expounded his method - that he considered the requisite qualifications of a teacher, and simply stated "object lessons." He was followed by a number of other gentlemen; but we were unable to give a synopsis of their remarks on account of being engaged upon a committee at the time. The Convention finally passed the following resolution on the subject: -

Resolved - That this Convention considers that no department of the Sabbath School is of greater importance than that which is the infant classes; that the best natural gifts and the most perfect physical and mental qualifications required in these teachers are: - A natural love for children; a quick perception of Scriptural and individual characters; a loving and earnest manner; a belief in the duty to labor for the conversion of the heathen; and most of all, a heart warmly attached to him who has said: - "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Frequent and animated singing, familiar instruction from the Bible, aided by the use of the signs, and other aids, to make deep and valuable impressions upon the infant mind, and to lay the foundations for active usefulness in the Sabbath School and in the Church of Christ.

Afternoon Session.

Half-past one p.m.

The President called upon Mr. Ed. Jackson, who read the report of the Business Committee, which, from its importance, we publish in full: -

Resolved - That the President and Members of the Sabbath School Convention of the Counties of York and Simcoe.

Your Statistical Committee beg to present their Report that 31 Sabbath Schools have forwarded Statistical Reports, - and that the following is the result: -

In 31 Sabbath Schools represented, there are 4,023 scholars. Average attendance, 2,044. - about 66 per cent. of the total. There are 7,015 scholars of age, and 475 scholars over 16 years of age, and 330 under 16. 136 scholars would not have had the benefit of a religious education but for the Sabbath School.

There are 453 Teachers, - showing an average of 35 scholars to each. 250 schools hold regular Teachers' Meetings, and 8 hold none at all. 314 of the Teachers were formerly scholars in the Sabbath School - or about 66 per cent.

The returns show that 188 of the Teachers are connected after becoming connected with the Sabbath School. 26 Schools report themselves in a prosperous state, and 5 not very prosperous. 18 Schools are not suffering from any cause, and 13 suffer in different ways. 30 Schools keep open the whole year, and 1 is closed during 4 weeks of the year. 5 Schools show a total of 45 conversions during the year, and 3 Schools report several; but do not give the numbers. 23 Schools do not answer the question.

In 17 Schools \$454.22 has been collected on behalf of Missions. In 10 Schools there are 127 of the scholars members of the Church - 2 schools report several, but give no figures.

There are 9098 volumes in the libraries of 29 Schools. 21 Schools report the people in their neighborhood alive to the interest of the Sabbath School - 10 report the people apathetic.

24 Schools take Sabbath School papers and 5 do not.

Your Committee are of opinion that the above statistical report shows an increase not only in the number of scholars, but in the interest taken in Sabbath Schools by the public, over last year, and confidently hope that the work of progress will be continued and blessed of God.

Your Committee, however, cannot close their report without saying that, owing to a large number of the Schools not answering all the questions in the printed circular, they have been unable to present a complete report of the work of progress connected with the Sabbath Schools represented.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN KERR.

J. W. G. WALKER.

The President stated the next question for discussion: -

"Adult Classes and their Management."

Mr. Edwards opened the question by remarking he considered adult classes essential to the working of a good Sabbath School; and believed if we could secure the attendance of parents, better attendance would be witnessed in the smaller classes, while the superintendent, at the same time, would never be at a loss for teachers. To manage adult classes successfully, he considered it necessary to have highly qualified teachers; they should be persons of advanced age, rather than otherwise, and not given to levity. There were always cavillers ready to speculate upon how many lions there were in Daniel's den, rather than to interest themselves about the important truths enunciated. The class of teachers he referred to, would tend to discourage anything of that kind.

Mr. Lawrence remarked - teachers of adult classes should be deeply imbued with God's grace - holy, exemplary men, and capable of comparing Scripture with Scripture, to illustrate and enforce the lessons of the day - with sufficient natural ability to interest the class.

Mr. McCord endorsed the foregoing remarks, and added, he was satisfied much harm had been done by placing unequalled teachers over adult classes. A man might be upright and conscientious - understand the doctrine of salvation by faith; but totally unqualified to illustrate and bring forth the hidden beauties of Scripture, or prove its perfect harmony. Here was a field for the minister to operate through the Bible classes.

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